FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1881.

THE INAUGURATION TO-DAY. Before the sun sets to-day in all human probability General James A. Garfield will have been inaugurated President of the United States for the next four years. He is the second absolutely sectional President that has ever reached the pinnacle of official distinction in this country-Abraham Lincoln being the first and only preceding case. All other men who have really reached the presidency have re- serious objections to the Fifth Secceived more or less votes in the electeral college from the different sections . Banks. of the country. General Garfield, however, does not receive a single electoral vote from that section of the United States South of Mason's and Dixon's line, and yet he is the legally elected the national debt," I am constrained to President of this great country, of which the South forms no inconsiderate proportion.

predecessor, there will be no caviling over the title to his office, for if his elevation can be said to have been attained through fraud, or any of the tisual concomitants of modern election machinery, these acts were committed by the people, acting in their sovereign vears and.

It is to be regretted that any condition of circumstances should exist, decrease in the annual interest payment through which any man might be called to the highest office within the gift of the people, whose party allegiance requires him to be the President of his party, and not the President of the people, and yet General Garfield must either occupy that position, or he must cast his party feeling to the winds and become a patriot and statesman. His whole political course leads us to believe that in the presidential chair he will be the same bitter, unrelenting, and unreasoning partisan that he has been as a politician. Well may we inquire then what the South is to expect She sees a man inaugurated to whom Its advantages as a business are free to weted in the negative, while the followshe did not give a single electoral vote, pects him to administer the laws (as bill-holder has never been equalled by far as a President can do so) in accordance with the requirements of that great Federal compact, which has been denominated the constitution, not of a section but of the whole United States. Beyond this her expectations are not great, and especially does she ask to be let alone in working out the hitherto unselved problem of whether two races can live tegether peaceably and harmoniously under one government. We believe that our people are sincerely desirous of carrying out the letter as well as the spirit of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, as well as every other provision of that instrument, and with such a purpose it is impossible for them to materially err. It is no new thing for us to see the old government ship, which was launched by our fathers, officered and manned by alien and unfriendly forces—we mean politically of course. We have suffered and borne with vituperation and misrepresentation until suffering has come to be a virtue, and that it will bring its own reward is as sure as the sun shines.

There was a time during the last presidential campaign, when we hoped to see a man inducted into the presidential chair who would not be the exponent of a section, or of a party, but of the whole people. That hope died as the news from the New York election was flashed over the wires in November. Conscious of the rectitude of the course of the people of the South, we can afford to wait until God in His own way shall bring about the unification of the sections, and of the whole people. If this shall come under the administration of General Garfield, none shall been more willing testimony than we, but if not our people will pursue the even tenor of their way in building

up the country, and preparing for the grand consummation of peace, unity and harmony when it shall come.

As will be seen elsewhere the Presi dent, on the eve of vacating his position, has vetoed the funding bill as it came from Congress, having been passed after the close of our report of the proceedings published yesterday morning His objection is to the section of the bill which was intended to prevent the successful operation of such a scheme to restrain congress as was beal of currency from circulation by the national banks and the enforced by the banks of New York last week, by producing panics in business. Without this section the banks could any day force a repeal of business of the country. Banks of isthe funding measures by the withdrawat of their currency. This section was thought to be a necessity to carry out the funding scheme, and was never intended to be a part of it, except to this extent. The recent action of the banks against the interests of the government have shown the wisdom of those who maisted apon it. The Presithose who insisted upon it. The President retire in favor with the banks if not with the people.

Senator Ranson doesn't make a great deal of his but ten it comes to looking after the recent and harbor appropriations for North Carolina, he manages to get in some year good work in

ages to get in some very, good work, in spite of the opposition of Northern Senstors. Democratic us well as Repub-licans. These seem to proceed on the principle that because more susiness is done on certain Northern rivers and in harbon of certain Northern cities, money forget and or pretending to overdue to the improvements which past appropriations have wrought. All we ask is a fair share, and when the improvements which such a proportion brings are made, than we shall be able to show a proportionate business.

How many a nome has been robbed of sunahine and happiness and rendered and and desolate by the loss of some dear and petted child. This is a dangerous season for children, and parents should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy. 25c.

Between a factious and implacable Republican minority and a Republican President, the Democrats in Congress are retarded in all their efforts at legis-lation. See congressional proceedings this morning. Somebody will be held responsible for these things, and when the crash does come the destruction will be overwhelming.

Under the new apportionment bill North Carolina gains another Congressman. Representation is fixed at one Congressman for every 155,661 population.

FUNDING VETOED. SUDDEN ACTION OF THE PRESI-

DENT.

tion-Discourse on the National

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The following is the President's message:

To the House of Representatives; return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage: Imperative necessity Unlike the case of his immediate from prompt action and pressure of public duties in this closing week of my term of office compel me to refrain

from any attempt to make a full and satisfactory presentation of my objec-The importance of the passage, at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for the refunding of the national debt, which is about to mature, capacity, and not through high and is generally recognized. It has been trusted officials, as was the case four urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury and in my last annual message. If successfully accomplished it will secure a large of the nation and I earnestly recommend if the bill before me should fail that another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While in my opinion it would the propositions and Cox modified it by be wise to authorize the Secretary of striking out the words "dilatory mothe Treasury in his discretion to offer to the public bonds bearing 31/2 per cent. interest in aid of refunding, I shall not deem it my duty to interpose my constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its 5th section provisions which, in my judgment, seriously impair its value and tend to the destruction of the present national banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost 20 years. No safer nor more beneficial at the hands of the new President? | banking system was ever established. all who have the necessary capital. It ing Democrats voted in the affirmative: furnishes currency to the public which Beltzhoover, Bickrell, Coffroth, Felton, but notwithstanding that fact, she ex- for the convenience and security of the | Hill, Hutchins, New, Richardson, of

that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the government of interest bearing bonds of the United States. No section of the bill before me, which relates to the national banking system and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of the refunding measure. It is as follows: (He then quotes the 5th section of the bill,) Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except possibly in a few cities or localities where

the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No

new banks can be organized and

no increase of the capital of the existing banks be obtained except by the purchase and deposit of 3 per cent. Delaware bonds No other bonds of the United Florida, States can be used for that purpose. The one thousand millions of other bonds, recently issued by the United State, and bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. and therefore a better security for the bill-holders, can after the first of July next be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the banking law. It takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase on deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and de-prives the bill-holders of the best secu-

rity which the banks are able to give by requiring them to deposit bonds having the best value of any bonds is-sued by the government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the State may be entitled to in Congress, no government will, it is believed, in a one district electing more than one

large part of the country, be a practi-cal prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and prevent existing banks from enlarging their capital. The national banking system, if continued at all, will aid monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it, who may purchase government bonds bearing a more favorable rate of interest than the 3 per cent. bond, prior to next June. To

prevent further organization of the banks is to put in jeepardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it now, as a banking system, free upon the same terms to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill. In short, I cannot but regard the fifth section of the bill as a step in the destruction of the national banking system. Our own country after a long period of business depressson has just entered upon a course of unexampled prosperity. The withdraw-

winding up of the banks in conse-quence would inevitably bring serious embarrassment and disaster to the sue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a

ure for refunding the national deht is not necessarily connected with the national banking law, and that any re-funding act will defeat its own subject if it imperilled the national banking system or seriously impaired its use falness, and convinced that section 5 of the bill before me would, if it should become a law, work great harm, I here with return the bill to the House of Representatives for that further consideration which is provided for in the constitution. R. B. HAYES,

Executive Mansion, March 3, 1881. A Cotton Factory Burned. GREENVILLE, March 1.—The Bates ville Cotton Factory, twelve miles from here, was entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. The fire was accidental. Value between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. This area for about one-

half that amounteen alsules sugar New Provident of Perus LONDON, March S.—The Finite, in its financial telegram from Chill. announces that Dr. Francis Calideron has been elected Provisional President of Peru. Peace negotiations will probably be now resumed. If the worth of anything is proven by its results then surely Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup is pre eminent ly the best cough syrup now extant.

LAST DAY -Closing Up the Business-The Vete Message Tabled-Southern

Claims Bill Passes the House. WASHINGTON, March 3.-House-After the reading of the journal a message was received from the President, which was supposed to be a veto mes-

sage on the funding bill.
On motion of Blount, of Georgia, the
Senate amendments to the sundry civil
appropriation bill were now concurred in and a committee of conference order-Subsequently Blount, McMahon and Monroe were appointed as such committee.

On motion of Bragg, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on war claims, the rules were suspended and the bili passed making an apprepria-tion for the payment claims reported allowed by the commissions of claims. Cobb. of Indiana, submitted the conference report on the District of Coiumbia appropriation bill.

The President's veto message was then, at 12:20, taken from the Speaker's table and read by the clerk. The reading having been concluded Tucker, of Virginia, moved that the message be printed and laid on the ta-

ble for future consideration. Robinson, of New Jersey, moved to proceed to the consideration of the message immediately. The yeas and nays were ordered on Tucker's motion. It was agreed to, yeas 138, nays 116, so the message remains on the Speaker's

Cox, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and pass the apportionment bill on the basis of 307. This meeting with opposition on the Republican side Cox so amended his motion as to bring up for consideration the apportionment bill and to have the votes taken on the numbers 322, 319, 315, 307, and when the majority shall agree on any number to have the bill with the second and third sections of the original bill put on its passage without debate or dilatory mo-

Conger raised a point of order against

At the expiration of the half hour debate, Conger reserving the right for himself and friends to refuse to vote, if desirable, made no further objection to the proposition and the rules being suspended in accordance therewith, the House first proceeded to vote upon 322. This number was rejected by, yeas 119, nays 132, and the vote was taken on 319. This number was agreed to, yeas 136, nays 123. The result was received with applause on the Republican side. Killinger was the only Republican who South Carolina, Ryon, of Pennsylvania, Tillman, Wise and Wright.

Cox then stated that he intended to abide by the will of the majority and though he would vote against the bill he would perform his duty and present it in the proper shape.

The bill was then passed, yeas 145; nays 11B, and provides as follows: SECTION 1. That from and after the 3rd of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 319 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, N. Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, 9 Indiana, Oregon. Pennsylvania, 28 Rhode Island, Kansas, South Carolina, Kentucky Tennessee, Maryland, Massachusetts, 12 Virginia,

Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, SEC. 2. That whenever a new State shall be admitted into the Union, Representatives or Representation assigned t shall be additional to the number 319 herein provided for.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment the number to which such State may be entitled in the 48th and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants and equal in number to the Representatives to which each Representative.

On motion of Loring, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill was passed, creating a commission to perform certain duties under an act of Congress, for the erection of a monument at Yorktown,

bill received from the House on the previous evening was laid before the Senate by the Vice President, read the second time and referred to the finance

Wallace, chairman of the sub-committee on the subject, reported back from the committee on appropriations with amendments the deliciency bill. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the sundry civil bill and ap-pointed Messre. Beck, Davis, of West Virginia, and Windom a conference committee on the bill, on the part of

the Senate. The regular order being the calendar, Mr. Harris moved its postponement to take up the House bill to incorporate the Cherokee and Arkansas River Rail-road Company. A long discussion fol-lowed upon whether the treaty rights of the Indian tribes through whose lands the road was to run were sufficiently preserved by the bill. The bill was finally taken up, ayes, 36; noes, 22; but after a further discussion was laid aside without action.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. In the committee of the whole the bill was read and the amendments of the Senate committee agreed to as

reached. Mr. Hoar's amendment for a 3 per cent. loan with a modification proposed by Mr. Morrill, embodying substantial features of the refunding bill without the compulsory (5th) section was taken up on motion of Mr. Morrill. Mr. Wallace and other members of

the committee on appropriations raised, the customary points of order against the amendments. Mr. Hoar said that as the Democratic side had manifested no disposition to regard the amendment with Tayor he

would not press it further.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn and the matter dropped.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed The apportionment bill was read and referred to the committee on census. At 5 p. m., on motion of Mr. Wallace, the and the proposition of the

"Lightning Rever Strikes Twice in the Same The above old adage is contradicted by the experience of the habitoes of the well-known wholesale worsted house of I. Herrham, No. 334 Canal street, New York, where within a brief year two smileman Mr. Lightonstein, the cashler, received \$10,000, and in the January drawing Mr. David Leovi, a leading salesman, received \$15,000 both by the expenditure of a single dollar in the purchase of half a tient in the mentily drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery from M. A. Dauphin, No. 319 Broadway, New York city, or as well of the same person at New Orleans, La. The next drawing occurs on March 8th.

MAGNIFICENT SWINDLING.

Frands.

Revelations in the Texas Land

Data As Tex, March 3.—A new link in the great land frauds perpetrated in this State two or three years ago has just come to light here. A large basket fulliof papers was found Tuesday in her back yard by the proprietor of a house of ill-fame which proved to be deeds to the lands of Wm. Bray, Orle Tullis with chains of titles including patents to lands in nearly every county of Texas, and a number of powers of attorney from Tullis to Bray. There are, also, deeds to lands in Indiana and Tennessee, the whole amounting to 500,000 acres, and numerous letters written on printed letter heads, reading. "Texas and Indiana Mutual Exchange Colonization Bureau, Austin and Indianapolies; W. S. Webb, president; Wm. Bray, secretary." Who Webb and Bray are is not known, their names not being

covered two years ago, and when Tullis, Hall and others were sent to the peni-The name of J. W. Bradley, of Boston, also figures in these papers. Several deeds are made out to him from Bray; nor is it known how or by whom these papers were placed where they were found. But it is believed the finding of them will lead to the arrest of other persons engaged in the great

mentioned when the frauds were dis-

One of the most essential conditions of rerfect health is perfect rest. This can be assured to the baby by judiciously using Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere for 25-cents a bott'e.

swindle.

"Malt Bitters" are a brain, nerve and blood food, peculiarly adapted to, and warmly recommended by, our druggists and physicians for general debility, mental and physical exhaustion, hysteria, nervousness, sleeplessness, emaciation and

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY. Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the pa-

pers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation. - Examiner and Chronicle

MAINE NEWS. Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure oure for ague, billiousnes and kindney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby appropriate to in the new appropriate to in the new appropriate in the complete the say the same the say appropriate in the new appropriate in come thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus,

Females whose nervous energies are exhausted, who suffer from indigestion, Costiveness, Headaches, Irregularities, Suppression and Miseries, caused by Degrangements of the Liver and other organs cannot be cured by medicines, but Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad never fallers testors to perfect health. fails to restore to perfect health.

IN A BAD WAY.

Musical.

ESESthat ORGANS Will YOU.

Smile. Ment !

> McS Music d

St. Nicholas for 1881.

5,000 FOR ENGLAND, 100,000 FOR AMERICA.

ST. NICHOLAS, the charming magazine for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dedge, has increased so much in size and number of pages during the past year that the publishers have been obliged to issue the yearly volume in two parts, instead of one as heretofore. As to its circulation, they report a gain of 10,000 in the average monthly editions of 1880 over 1879. The announcements for the coming year include a capital serial story for boys, full of exciting adventures, "in Nature's Wonderland," or, Adventures in the American Tropics; Steries of Art and Artists, by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, a faithful outline of Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, a faithful outline of the history of European Art, with many illustrations; "Phæton Rogers," a delightful and humorous serial by Rossiter Johnson; "Mystery in a Mansion," a six months' serial; The Treasure-Box of Literature, directing and encouraging young people in the best reading; The Agassiz Association, fully explained in the November, number; "Two English Queens," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Land of Nod," a children's operetta, with music,—full of charming tablesur and effects; A series of beautifully flustrated Ballads for Young Folks, beginning, with the Christman number; A special Budget of Fairy Stories by Frank R. Stockton—the first of which is in the November number; An Indian Story by "Bright Eyes," the Pohca Indian maiden; a splendid holiday story, "A Christmas with the Man in the Moon," by Washington Gladden. Open-air Papers, stories of sports, and ne Cier

mas with the Man in the Moon," by washington Gladden. Open-air Papers, stories of sports, and games, will be continued, with all the popular departments.

Subscriptions beginning with the November issue will include "the wonderful Christmas number," of which the edition will be 5,000 in England and 100,000 in America. The price of this number, to be issued about November 80th, will be 30 cents. Begular price \$3 a year; 25 cents a number, for sale, and subscriptions received, by all dealers, or the publishers, Scribner & Co. 748 Broadway New York.

Professional.

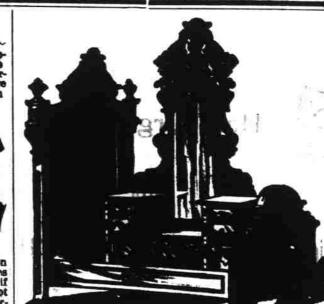
RO. D. GRAHAM. ATTORNEY AT LAW IN the State and United States Courts. Collec-tions, Home, and Foreign, solicited. Ab-stracts of Titles, Surveys, &c., furnished for com-pensation. OSSION:—N. E. Cerner Trade & Tryon streets Charlette, N. C.

WE HAVE TAKEN SPECIAL PAINS

ES THE FALL TRADE OF THE COMMUNITY BOTH IN THE CITY AND URBOUNDING COUNTRY.

And our stock, now being received, will be found very attractive, full and complete. Our stock of LADIES' FINE BUTTON BOOF & CONGRESS. GAITERS, &c., &c., and GENTS' HAND-MADE, and MACHINE-MADE GOODS, BOOTS, CONGRESS GASTERS, NAVY and ENGLISH '125, &c., &c. cannot be surpassed in good quality, style, and beauty of finish. Boys' Misses' and childrens' shoes in great variety and of the best quality. We note pest makes, warranted every pair of them, and will sell them at prices as low as the same class of goods can be bought anywhere. (h) tock of HEAVY PEGGED GOODS, of the best grades is also full and attractive, and we can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with a sill

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.,



Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER LOT OF-

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-A CAR OAD OF THE-

IRON KING COOK

SHEET IRON, FIRE PLATE, WIRE & SOLDER, always on hand.

ROOFING SPECIALTY.

Fine work of all kinds promptly done. Have

stock a splendid assortment of

Remington, St. John & Honsehold

SEWING MACHINES

MACHINE NEEDLES on hand and REPAIRING

Locks, Nails. Hinges in large supply, at the lardware, Stove and Tin House of RICHARD MOORE,

COL C. W. BRADSHAW, so long and favorably known in connection with the Sewing Machine business of this city and vicinity, is now with me and would be pleased to see his triends and patrons and serve them as heretofore.

UNEQUALLED IN EVERY ESSENTIAL

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Mecklenburg & Adjoining Counties

IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

GROCERIES,

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WHICH WE OFFER TO BUYERS

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A FULL STOCK OF

New Advertisements. If you feel duli, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor apptite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from terpid liver, or "biliousness." and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Sim mons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family
Medicine in the World!
An Effectual Specific
for all diseases of the
Liver, Stomach and SIMMONS Regulate the Liver and prevent Chilis and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Com-

BAD BREATH! Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Completion and General Health.

REGULATOR

PILES How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. Simmons' Liver Regulator is no drastic violent purge, but a gentle sistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!
SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling allment; in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and deviation from this demand pave the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails. CONSTIPATION!

SICK HEADACHE!
This distressing affliction occurs most frequent.
The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severy pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

CAUTION.—As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine unless our engraved wrapper, with "Red Z" trade mark, stamp and signature unbrokes. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, FA
Price \$1. Seld by All Druggists.
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Miscellaneous.

Extra Upportunity

TO GET

BARGAINS.

Fine Bananas,

2 FOR 5 CENTS. Oranges 25 Cents per Dozen, and a large lot of

Toys, Dolls, Velocipedes, Wagons,

AND OTHER SANTA CLAUS GOODS to be-closed out at

---A U C T I O N---

SATURDAY FROM 12 to 3 O'CLOCK IN THE DAY AND 7

O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

Laules specially invited to attend the day sale

PERRY'S.

-To be sold at bottom rates.-

200 BARRELS

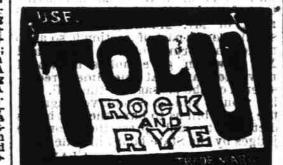
Seed Irish Potatoes

FULL STOCK

OF EVERYTHING IN THE

EARLY ROSE & PEERLESS.

Heavy and Fancy Grocery Line.



FOR F. HILLING SIT COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION

OF THE THEORY AND LUNGS. We respectfully solicit the inspection of both the WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE to our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are sure we can make it to your interests to do so.

DAVIDSON & BEALL. feb25

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DURHAM LONG CUI This, together with Sitting Bull
L. Burham and Burham Twist, is manufactured
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For sale by all dealers in Charlotte.



Trade Street, under Central Hote. BURGESS NICHOLS Wholesale and Rotal Dester in ALL KINDS GP

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Cheap Bedsteads, AND LOUNGES, Parlor & Chamber Suits. COPPINS OF ALL KINDS 600 HAND.

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Groceries.

THANKING our friends and customers for their

Wholesale and

to our stock. Our facilities for handling GOODS are unsurpassed, and we will fill orders promptly and at reasonable prices. We have now in store and to arrive in a few days

400 Bags Coffee. 300 Pkg. N. O. Molasses,

generous patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. We in-

35 Bbls. Syrup,

50 Bbls, Sugar, all grades

75 Pkg. Lard, 10 Tio. Hams. 50 Boxes Cheese,

800 Bush. Oats,

500 Bbls. Honest Flour, 200 Bbls. Welcome Flour, 100 Bbla, Our Best Pat. Process,

100 Pkgs. Mackerel, all grades Boxes Tebacco, all grades, 30.000 Clgars, best assr't in the city,

200 Rolls Bagging, 500 Bunches Ties,

75 Boxes Crack
75 Boxes Crack
We also have a full stock of Pepper, Spice, Teas.
Snuff, Rifie Powder, Shot, Soap, Starch, Candles, Lye, Soda, Axle Grease, Matches, Candy, Oysters, Sardines, Tomatoes, Corn, Peaches, Pineapplas, Grass
Seeds of all kinds, Sheeting,
Yarns, &c., &c.,

All We Ask is a Trial. SPRINGS & BURWELL.

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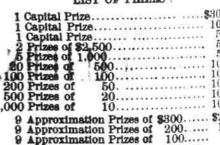
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FOR TUNE-THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS C, AT NEW OBLEANS. Tuesday, March Sth. 1881-130th Monthly

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, seeing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a Reserve Fund of over \$350,000.

Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones, Look at the follow-

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000. 00,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each. Half-Tick-ets, One Dollar. LIST OF PRIZES:



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M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana,
No. 819 Broadway, New York.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under
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T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Karly.
feb8-daw4w

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE Commonwealth Distribution Company

AT MACAULEY'S THRATHE.

In the City of Louisville, on THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881. These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878

This is a special act, and has never been re The United States Circuit Court on March 31, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—its drawings are fair.

The Company has new on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING.

Prize. 1 Prize.
1 Prize.
2 Prize.
2 10 Prize.
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